

# Wrist Watch

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

### Field of the Invention:

The invention relates to a wrist watch having a glass rim.

### Description of the Prior Art:

With conventional wrist watches, it has been general in wrist watches, in which a movement is inserted or taken out on a side of a glass rim, to fix the glass rim by means of machine screws.

Fig. 3 is a view illustrating a construction of a conventional wrist watch, in which a glass rim is fixed by means of machine screws. In the construction of a conventional wrist watch, a female thread portion 21a is provided on an outer periphery of a water-proof packing 40 interposed between a glass rim 21 and a barrel 31. Accordingly, a configurational dimension from a dial-plate parting diameter D1 an outward form of to the glass rim 21 is the sum of a dial plate bearing surface width A, a width D of a wall, to which the water-proof packing 40 is mounted, a width B of a box for the water-proof packing 40, a wall thickness C of the box, a dimension E of the female thread portion, and a width F of bearing surfaces of the glass rim 21 and the barrel 31, that is,  $(A + D + B + C + E)$ .

Fig. 6 is a cross sectional view showing a construction

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for fixation of a chamfer-type glass rim in a conventional wrist watch. A glass rim 22 has a chamfer portion 22a with an interference between it and a barrel 32, and is fixed to the barrel 32 by the interference. Accordingly, stress at the time of mounting is applied to fixed portions of the glass rim 22 and a glass 70 to make the same susceptible of deformation, so that the adhesive structure of the glass 70 to the glass rim 22 cannot be used due to deterioration in adhesive quality and so the glass 70 is fixed to the glass rim 22 through a plastic packing 70a having a chamfer. Also, since the glass rim 22 and the barrel 32 are fixed to each other by means of the chamfer portion 22a, they are restricted to a round configuration in plan, and are used under such design restrictions that in view of maintenance of the quality of fixing of the glass rim 22, the glass rim 22 is formed from a material except a precious metal or increased as a whole in wall thickness.

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~~Q3~~ conventional wrist watches causes a problem that since machine screws are arranged on an outer periphery of a water-proof packing in order to maintain water-proofness for a barrel of a watch casing and a glass rim, a width from an external shape of a glass portion of the glass rim to an external shape of the glass rim is enlarged, and so it is difficult to make the glass rim thin. Therefore, although a design quality is demanded, it has been difficult under considerable design restrictions to seek after a design.



## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Thereupon, the invention has been devised in view of the above, and has its object to provide a wrist watch, in which a glass rim is reduced in width and in thickness, restrictions on materials for the glass rim are relaxed, and a glass rim of a high design quality having a demand in the market is fixed.

INS 04 > The invention provides a wrist watch comprising a glass rim for fixation of a glass; a barrel, which contacts with an underside of the glass rim to contain therein a movement; a first packing provided between the glass rim and the barrel to ensure water-proofness between the glass rim and the barrel; and screws disposed inside of the packing to fix the barrel and the glass rim together.

INS 05 > The screws are disposed inside of the first packing whereby it is possible to provide a glass rim of a small diameter while ensuring water-proofness.

Also, according to the invention, the screws have a second packing in an optional position on an external shape thereof.

The second packing is provided on the screws to enable providing a glass rim of a small diameter.

Also, with the wrist watch according to the invention, the barrel has screw recesses, into which the screws are inserted, and the second packings and the screw recesses engage with each other.

The screw hole and the second packing engage with each

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other to thereby enable ensuring water-proofness on the screw hole.

Further, with the wrist watch, the glass rim comprises a dial-plate bearing surface, which bears a dial-plate, a female thread portion adapted to engage with the screws, a packing box, which bears the first packing, and a bearing surface, which bears the barrel.

Thereby, it is possible to reduce a width of the glass rim.

Also, in the construction composed of a glass rim, a barrel and a back cover, the screws not only latch the glass rim but also may be used for fixation of the back cover as well as latching of the glass rim.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

A preferred form of the present invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a cross sectional view showing a wrist watch according to an embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 2 is a side view showing a machine screw for fixation of a glass rim in a wrist watch according to an embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 3 is a view illustrating a conventional construction for mounting of a glass rim;

Fig. 4 is a view illustrating the construction for mounting

of a glass rim according to an embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 5 is a cross sectional view showing another example of a construction, in which a glass rim is mounted, according to an embodiment of the invention; and

Fig. 6 is a cross sectional view showing another example of a construction for mounting of a glass rim in a conventional configuration.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

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The invention will be described below in detail with reference to the drawings. In addition, the invention is not limited to embodiments.

Fig. 1 is a cross sectional view showing a wrist watch as assembled according to an embodiment of the invention. A movement 10 with hands and a dial plate is assembled into a barrel 30 from a side of a glass rim 20 with a movement holding member such as an inner frame 15, and a packing 40 intended for water-proofness between the glass rim 20 and the barrel 30 is wound around a wall of an outer periphery of a female thread portion 21a provided on the glass rim 20 to engage with a packing box of the barrel 30 and machine screws 50 cause the packing 40 to be engaged by the female thread portion 21a, which is provided on the glass rim 20, from a back side of the barrel 30 with the barrel 30 therebetween to be fixed.

Fig. 2 is a side view showing a machine screw 50 for fixation

of the glass rim 20. The male screw 50 has a packing 50a adapted to engage in an optional position between a male screw recess 30a provided in the barrel 30 and the male screw, the packing having an interference for water-proofness.

Hereafter, the construction of fixing the glass rim 20 in such a wrist watch will be described in order.

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a7 > Fig. 4 is a view illustrating the construction of a wrist watch according to the invention. The view is a cross sectional view representing the constitution from a dial-plate parting diameter D1 to an external shape of the glass rim 20. A configurational dimension from a dial-plate parting diameter D1 to the glass rim 20 is  $(A + E + B + F)$ , wherein a dial-plate bearing surface width is A, a dimension of the female thread portion is E, a width of a box for the water-proof packing 40 is B, and a width of bearing surfaces of the glass rim 20 and the barrel 30.

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a8 > Accordingly, unlike a conventional wrist watch, the sum of a width D of a wall, to which the water-proof packing 40 is mounted, and a thickness C of a wall constituting a configuration of the box, that is,  $(D + C)$  is not necessary, so that it is possible to reduce an edge width of the glass rim 20 by  $(D + C)$ . Generally, the width D of a wall, to which the water-proof packing 40 is mounted, can be reduced by from around 0.5 mm to 0.6 mm, and the thickness C of a wall constituting a configuration of the box can be reduced by from around 0.3

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mm to 0.6 mm. Accordingly,  $(D + C)$  is decreased by from around 0.8 mm to 1.1 mm on one side. The entire external shape can be decreased by 1.6 mm to 2.2 mm, a value, which is twice the above value, on both sides.

Fig. 5 is a cross sectional view showing another example 1 of a construction, in which a glass rim is mounted, according to an embodiment of the invention. A glass rim 20 of a wrist watch according to the another example 1 is fixed by fixing a movement 10 with hands and a dial plate into a barrel 30 through an inner frame 15 from a direction, in which the glass rim 20 is assembled into the barrel 30, assembling the glass rim in a state, in which a water-proof packing 40 is wound around an outer wall of a female thread portion 21a of the glass rim 20, and turning machine screws 50 provided with a packing 50a and intended for maintaining water-proofness between the screw and a male screw recess 30a, through a back cover 60 provided for easiness of maintenance and an increase in variations of external appearance and arranged on a back surface side of the barrel 30.

Also, water-proofness between the barrel 30 and the back cover 60 is maintained by a water-proof packing disposed inside of the machine screws 50 provided with the packing and assembled on a side of the barrel 30.

As described above, since it is possible in a wrist watch of the invention to readily reduce a width of a glass rim as



compared with a conventional construction, it is possible to enlarge a display portion of a dial plate by such reduction and to improve visibility of the display portion. Also, since the glass rim is fixed by machine screws, it is possible to use a material of relatively low strength such as precious metals for the glass rim. Since there is no configurational restriction in terms of construction as exemplified by circular and varied configurations in plan, there can be obtained an effect that wrist watches of different designs suited to a user's taste can be readily presented by gathering designs for the glass rim in abundance.

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